



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—June 15, 1917.

A LETTER AND A REPLY.
THE POUND OF FLESH.
THE MASK IS OFF.
FOOD PROBLEM SOLVED.
LABOR AND ITS POWER.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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Reserve and Contingent Funds..	2,134,403.55
Employees' Pension Fund.....	235,045.38
Number of Depositors.....	69,024

-:- A Letter and a Reply -:-

We have received from Andrew J. Gallagher two letters, one written by Walter V. Woehlke, managing editor of the "Sunset Magazine," and the other by Mr. Gallagher, which, though lengthy, deserve publication because of the light they throw on the subjects treated.

"April 10, 1917.

"Andrew J. Gallagher, President, Golden State Indemnity Co., 108 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal.

"Dear Sir: Charles K. Field has turned over to me your letter of April 7th and your manuscript dated April 8th, and asked me to give you my version of the controversial subject.

"As to the boycott: Under separate cover I am sending you an advance copy of the May issue in which the boycott is treated rather exhaustively and I would be very glad to have your comment on the statements made in this article. I repeat a statement made in this article, to the effect that the full power of the boycott and its sharpest edge seem to be turned always against the small man who is practically helpless against the collective power of the unions, whereas the big concern and especially the monopoly is able to laugh at the boycott, defy the unions and suffer no ill effects whatsoever even though the powerful corporation or the monopoly will usually be found to be the strongest foe of organized labor. And I also contend that a boycott which cannot be enforced is ridiculous and bad strategy as it tends to weaken the weapon as such. As for the secondary boycott, I believe a number of instances have been quoted in the article which show its unfair consequences.

"You say, 'Only persons understanding the mechanism and operation of the labor movement can really state the facts or comprehend them.' In other words, you claim that the trade union movement is a kind of esoteric affair to be grasped and comprehended only by the insiders; any outsiders looking in must of necessity fail to grasp the full significance of this phase of the labor movement. In this respect I beg to disagree with you. I have been able to look into the most difficult technical subjects from the outside and have been able to analyze them and comment upon them intelligently enough so that experts and persons trained in this technical branch found nothing to criticize. I cannot understand why an intelligent analysis of the trade union movement should be impossible to anyone except those looking from the inside out. Nor do I agree with you when you say that an observer must be sympathetically inclined toward the movement and that lacking this sympathy, he becomes a mere apologist for one side. It seems to me that the person taking a strictly objective view of any controversial subject is much better able to arrive at a just conclusion than the observer whose sympathies lean strongly one way or the other.

"On the second half of page three you practically admit my contention that Congress was coerced into the passage of the Adamson law and you advance the excuse that the Brotherhoods had a perfect right to apply this coercion because Congress had been driven to legislative action against its will by other combinations of a capitalistic nature. However, leaving aside the question of coercion I believe it is a fact that the railroad managers offered to arbitrate and that the unions absolutely declined this arbitration. If I am right, Congress was forced within a certain time to pass this act in order to forestall a disastrous strike on the part of the men who had declined arbitration. I had always been under the impression that arbitration was one of the objects of collective bargaining.

You also state: 'It follows that your author is opposed to an increase of wages on principle.' In this you are entirely wrong. The question whether the increase in wages was justified necessarily was of a secondary nature; the principal question arose out of the manner in which the increase was brought about. I have the kind of mind which would much rather see an increase in the wages of the section hands, freight handlers, and the unorganized clerks in the offices than to see an additional rate of compensation going to a group of workers which is already being paid more than any similar class of equal size anywhere in the world. In fact, I have always been of the opinion that the trade union movement as exemplified in the United States under modern conditions is essentially a movement of small capitalists to squeeze out a little more for themselves without regard to the welfare either of their fellow workers or of the general public. My sympathies run far more strongly toward the all-inclusive policy of the I. W. W. than to the exclusive hog-in-the-manger policy of the average trade union.

"Really, paragraph four on page four was entirely wasted. The spectacle of a '\$100,000 a year manager who lolls in his private car, does not arouse my ire as I know that his work and the results he achieves give him a far better title to his salary than the average brakeman has to his recently compelled increase of wages. The paragraph would sound splendidly at a mass meeting, but in any serious discussion of the problem it is ridiculous. As to paragraph five on the same page you will find the essential facts concerning the Luddite riots stated in my article.

"Practically all the balance of your letter concern matters of personal opinion rather than facts. I agree with you entirely when you say that the mistakes and unfair demands of certain branches of union labor should not be made occasion for attempts to destroy all union labor; in fact, it would be a sorry day for the country and the world if unions should or could be destroyed. But I do object most forcibly against the implication that any one who dares to point out rawest shortcomings of certain parts of organized labor, who dares to criticize policies and to support his criticism with facts, must of necessity be hired by the capitalist and must be the tool of a conspiracy to destroy organized labor. The employer is being roasted, criticized and banged about the lot year in and year out by the labor papers and by a great many of the so-called capitalist publications whose criticism and publicity really made the advanced legislation of the past decade possible, but if a so-called capitalist publication dares to criticize the cause of the labor unions or to point out the weak spots in the hope of having them strengthened, when it dares to come out openly and lay bare crying abuses in order to have them corrected, that greater harmony might prevail between organized labor and organized employers, then it immediately becomes the bought and paid-for prostitute of a union-smashing conspiracy.

"Yours very truly,

"WALTER V. WOELKE, Managing Editor."

"San Francisco, April 17, 1917.

"Walter E. Woehlke, Managing Editor, 'Sunset Magazine,' City.

"Dear Sir: I have no desire to engage in an endless discussion with you on the matters covered by your articles in the 'Sunset Magazine,' but I would be unfaithful to the principles that have always governed me were I to allow some of your statements, conveying misinformation, to go unchallenged.

"You say: 'I believe it is a fact that the railroad man-

agers offered to arbitrate and that the unions absolutely declined this arbitration.' This is not the fact.

"The controversy between the railroad brotherhoods and the railway managers brought out more trenchantly than ever the lengths to which the managers of the railway corporations will go to accomplish their desires. The newspapers of the country, whose editorial utterances were almost wholly controlled through their advertising columns, assiduously endeavored to convince their readers that the railroads were actuated by a spirit of fairness in offering arbitration.

"The railroads did not offer to submit all of the points at issue to a board of arbitration. Their offer contained such an array of exceptions as to amount virtually to no arbitration at all.

"While the railroad brotherhoods, through their restricted press facilities, gave the details of the situation as it existed, yet a large volume of the press never carried the statements issued by the brotherhoods.

"The railroads were represented by a committee empowered to deal with the situation. During the many conferences between the representatives of the railroad brotherhoods and the railroads the latter refused to meet in any particular the demands of the brotherhoods. On the contrary, they insisted on applying their scheme of so-called arbitration, which, in fact, was offered with the veiled purpose of promoting a strike, for the terms of their offer of 'arbitration' were so manifestly unfair and eliminated entirely so many roads from arbitration at all, that the offer, even if accepted, would not have resulted in settling the controversy.

"There were 275 railroads involved in the controversy. Seventy-five of these railroads absolutely and unequivocally refused to arbitrate any of the demands of the railroad brotherhoods. One hundred and eighty-two railroads in their offer of arbitration specifically excluded negro firemen, negro brakemen and negro hostlers. Eighteen railroads offered arbitration, but specifically excluded the white hostlers.

"In other words, the offer of arbitration had a long string attached to it.

"If any further evidence is wanted of the shiftiness and sharp practices of the railroad managers, it is only necessary to cite one instance.

"Hale Holden of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, spokesman for the railroad managers, locked out the freight handlers upon the C., B. & Q. in Chicago because of their demand for changed condition. Immediately the freight handlers offered to arbitrate their differences with the road. Hale Holden, as spokesman for the railroad managers in the railroad brotherhood controversy, and who so strongly advocated arbitration in that case, summarily refused to accept arbitration when the Chicago freight handlers offered that medium to settle their controversy.

"The labor movement stands for arbitration of industrial disputes, but it insists that it shall be honest arbitration, and I cannot understand how any man can justify the position assumed by the railroad managers in the recent controversy.

"I am not greatly surprised at your indorsement of syndicalism as represented by the Industrial Workers of the World, because your reasoning is so faulty as to make a drift in that direction the logical thing, but your statement concerning the 'all-inclusive policy' of the I. W. W. and the 'exclusive hog-in-the-manger policy' of the trade union movement is at variance with the established facts. It is true the bona fide labor movement has not yet been as successful in organizing the common laborers as

it desires to be, but it has been far more successful in this respect than has the I. W. W. The American Federation of Labor is an all-inclusive organization and under its banner there are hundreds of thousands of organized unskilled workers. In this city alone there are thousands of these workers organized and successfully bargaining with employers. The labor movement which you condemn is as broad as humanity, as long as life and as deep as justice, and your unwarranted tirade against it can only be explained on the ground of deplorable ignorance of its larger aspects, its fundamental basis, and its irresistible progressive trend. If not ignorance, then your expressed sentiments must be the result of thinking and observation poisoned by interest. They certainly are not the product of an analytical mind inspired by a desire to get at all the exact facts, nor do they impress me as being such as one would expect from a man interested in the welfare of his fellow beings.

"Of course, the labor movement is not perfect, and is as prone to make mistakes as other human institutions. True the waves of enlightenment that have swept over the world have not all settled upon the brow of labor, and it is still groping, to some extent, in the dark, stumbling and falling, blundering and floundering, rushing and wrecking, but always in its striving making some progress toward the aimed-for goal of justice.

"Now just a word or two concerning the second installment in the May 'Sunset.' I am going to be very brief for two reasons, the first of which is that there is some little merit in your contentions, while the second is lack of time to gather data necessary to fully cover the facts.

"Your recital concerning the Greenfield affair I know to be untrue and unfair to the musicians, though I presume they will take care of that at the proper time.

"You say: 'In passing it should be pointed out that the black-listing of union men by employers has been made a crime in thirty States, but that the blackmailing of non-union men by organized labor is so common an occurrence that it is unquestionably accepted everywhere.'

"One must admire your ability to crowd so many misstatements and inferences therefrom in so few words, and also admire the naivete of the mind that imagines in this enlightened age it can get away with such propositions.

"Organized labor in no State has derived any benefit from the blacklisting statutes, for the reason the secret methods, which are the essence of blacklisting, never or very seldom can be brought to light in a court of law. The circulation of a blacklist by employers, however, is not a crime in California, and in the States where it is and where offenses against the statute are as numerous as apples on an apple tree there never occur any prosecutions or convictions for lack of the necessary evidence to convict. Railroad corporations, telegraph companies and other public service corporations are the chief offenders, but the law never reaches them.

"There exist no blacklists of that character among the labor unions. Men may be expelled and their names published to the world, but when done the proscribed persons have knowledge and undergo a trial at which they are confronted with their accusers and given a chance to defend themselves. Upon proper lapse of time or other showing, they may also be reinstated. Men are not blacklisted in secret, without a trial or means of knowing their accuser or the charges brought against them as is the case of blacklisting by employers.

"It is evident that the distinction between the 'open shop' and the closed shop, or between the union shop and the non-union shop, is covertly incorporated in your definition of blacklisting.

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You also embody therein elements of boycotting, rules governing admission or reinstatement into the union, and other practices governing the relations of employers and organized workers. In doing so, you naively declare that blacklisting on the part of employers is made a crime in thirty States, while blacklisting by unions is accepted everywhere.

"Why refer to dead blacklisting statutes, when both statutory laws and court decisions uphold the ordinary activities of both employers and organized workers. Did not the U. S. Supreme Court a short time ago nullify all the labor laws of many States making it a crime for an employer to discharge a man for belonging to a labor organization, thereby recognizing the right of the employer to choose whomsoever he desires to work for him? And have not all the courts recognized the reciprocal rights of employees to work for whomsoever they please, and to admit into their organizations whomsoever they please? In both instances, the principals may do so for any reason, good, bad or indifferent.

"These and similar propositions are elementary in jurisprudence and only by confounding into one common word, blacklisting, all the various activities and contentions occurring in the relations between employers and organized workers, may you succeed in confusing the unthinking or uninformed.

"Your assertion that the boycott has lost its potency except against weak institutions is not warranted by experience or logic. Even if the stronger do not go out of business, which is never the aim of the union movement, though falsely charged to be such, any boycott must materially weaken them, if at all observed, and at least the rate of progress lessened. Even large concerns have felt the handicap of boycotts levied by organized labor and been glad to make peace, which after all in every instance means only the making of some small and insignificant concession for the betterment of the conditions of their employees. I need only refer to the recent boycott against the Sperry Flour Company. This is a strong institution, and it saw soon the wisdom of making a small concession for the sake of stopping a serious loss. Bullheadedness in business is as uneconomical as in any other line.

"The Clayton act puts the possibility of another Danbury Hatters' case out of the question.

"The balance of your article is made up of definite assertions which I do not believe contain the exact facts, but I cannot spare the time to ascertain the truth. Their importance is also greatly magnified, and as a writer, naturally you love to dwell on them or there would be no market for your wares. As a contribution to the history of the labor movement they have their place, portraying well the workings of the minds that oppose the progress of the movement.

Very truly yours,

"ANDREW J. GALLAGHER."

NEW MISSION THEATRE.

The usual change of program Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays will offer the New Mission's patrons some of the very latest productions in the film world. There is in preparation for presentation very shortly at this theatre of the Greater Vitagraph's most unusual photodramatic productions "Womanhood," featuring Alice Joyce and Harry Morey and an all-star Vitagraph cast, including Peggy Hyland, James Morrison, Naomi Childers, Joseph Kilgour, Mary Maurice, Walter McGrail, Templar Saxe, Edward Elkas and Bobby Connelly.

This picture cost half a million dollars to produce—it is worth it to America! So vital is its theme—so enchanting its love motif—so wonderful its setting—that it has the power to stir a million souls to action!

THE POUND OF FLESH.

D. E. Loewe & Co. will start next month to collect its pound of flesh from the victimized hatters of Danbury, Conn., when the homes of 130 members will be sold to satisfy a judgment. Judge E. S. Thomas of the United States District Court, sitting in New Haven, Connecticut, issued a decree Wednesday of this week for the sale, which will begin July 16th and continue until August 9th.

The Danbury Hatters' case had its inception in September, 1903, and has gone through every court, the original award of \$80,000 against the union in favor of D. E. Loewe & Co., having been finally affirmed by the United States Supreme Court. The present judgment is for \$252,130 damages, the original amount having been doubled by court decisions, which, together with interest, brings the sum up to this present total.

Under the decree issued this week the property to be sold consists of 130 pieces in Danbury and Bethel, and ten in Norwalk. Their sale is expected to yield about \$200,000, leaving a deficiency of over \$50,000.

Victims of this case have been assisted from time to time by the American Federation of Labor, and other plans of financial aid afforded by labor unions. The last voluntary assessment levied by the A. F. of L. in 1915 yielded to the Danbury Hatters about \$150,000.

STAY AWAY FROM THE NORTH.

The Alaska Labor Union has voted to request labor papers to notify workers that many unemployed men are now in Anchorage, and men are warned not to go there on contracts, as contractors are simply trying to beat down the wages by having an available supply of unemployed and hungry men to draw from.

Forty-three men have walked out on strike at Moose Creek on Government work, refusing to violate the eight-hour law. The big Anchorage union is sending out an organizer to organize miners in the coal district. The dispatch is sent by the Alaska "Labor News."

I see a world where thrones have crumbled and where kings are dust. The aristocracy of idleness has perished from the earth. I see a world without a slave. Man at last is free. Nature's forces have by science been enslaved. Lightning and light, wind and wave, frost and flame, and all the secret subtle powers of the earth and air are the tireless toilers for the human race. I see a world at peace, adorned with every form of art, with music's myriad voices thrilled, while lips are rich with words of love and truth; a world in which no exile sighs, no prisoner mourns; a world on which the gibbet's shadow does not fall; a world where labor reaps its full reward; where work and worth go hand in hand, where the poor girl, trying to win bread with a needle—the needle that has been called "the asp for the breast of the poor"—is not driven to the desperate choice of crime or death, of suicide or shame. I see a world without a beggar's outstretched palm, the miser's heartless, stony glare, the piteous wail of want, the livid lips of lies, the cruel eyes of scorn. I see a race without disease of flesh or brain—shapely and fair, married harmony of form and function, and as I look, life lengthens, joy deepens, love canopies the earth; and over all, in the great dome shines the eternal star of human hope.—R. G. Ingersoll.

Because men do not understand, do not have the full knowledge of things, they become prejudiced, and prejudice is one of man's greatest enemies. To be prejudiced means to pre-judge, which destroys the sense of justice, prevents him from dealing fair with others and therefore with himself. It robs him of all powers to distinguish right from wrong.—Koehring Mixer.

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THE MASK IS OFF!

By Ed. Gammons.

The third of the so-called bomb trials is in progress and, lest the continuity of the convictions be broken, the "Law and Order" Committee has thrown off the mask and provided an able lawyer to assist Fickert in putting the rope around Rena Mooney's neck.

The murder machine has been well greased with the Chamber of Commerce slush fund and the very atmosphere of the court room smells of it. Chas. W. Cobb, attorney hired by the Chamber of Commerce to help take Mrs. Mooney's life, sits behind Fickert. With two convictions as a handicap and the invoking of the deadly conspiracy law to ensure a "hanging" verdict, the defense forces have a big fight on hand.

"The higher-ups sent me," Oxman told Estelle Smith, even when that woman refused a \$10,000 bribe to swear Israel Weinberg's life away. The higher-ups are on trial today, but they are in possession of the district attorney's office and with the connivance of corrupt bailiffs juggle the jury system about. One day last week a bailiff was caught putting a man's name on the jury panel who didn't belong there, and he was suspended from office. Today to all appearances he is a lackey for the district attorney's office. I have seen him conferring very confidentially with Deputy District Attorney Ferrari, the man who brazenly unmasked his tool so that the peremptory challenges could be renewed and Paul Postler, the union baker, be thrown off the jury!

Fickert announces that he has "new witnesses." That means that he has a new gang on hand. The Estelle Smiths and Oxmans have done their share. True they have been discredited but the necessary convictions have been secured and a great fight will be made to sustain them.

The very atmosphere of the court room is sickening. There sits the same gang of prosecutors, the same machine which has already ground out two convictions. Bearing in mind the big preponderance of testimony in favor of the defense in the Billings' and Tom Mooney trials, there is no use in deluding ourselves that labor has not the fight of its life on hands. We must realize that fact! We can't evade it.

On Monday morning Prosecutor Ferrari made his opening statement. It was, for the most part, a repetition of the opening statement by Cunha in the last trial. It charged Rena Mooney with participating in an anarchial conspiracy to turn civilization upside down! It dragged in the P. G. & E. strike and the attempt to railroad Tom Mooney at Martinez; it drearily reiterated Billings' conviction of four years ago; it dragged in all the labor cases on the Coast for years—in short, it was a senseless harangue, primarily designed to start off the jury with prejudiced minds. Most of it related to matters which were ruled out as irrelevant at the former trials.

Ferrari said that he would prove two new points. The first was that the defendant purchased twenty pounds of nitre eleven days before the explosion and converted it into nitro-glycerine. The witness in connection with this is Samuel Samuels. This matter has been known to the defense since before the Billings' case. Samuels' evidence was considered so flimsy that the prosecution never thought of offering it till Oxman was so discredited and exposed that he fled back to his Oregon ranch a physical and mental wreck! The contention that nitre can be converted into nitro-glycerine by a mere wave of the hand is too far-fetched to merit serious consideration.

The second new point was the allegation that the defendant whilst watching the parade from the roof of the Eilers' Building, said, "What a

beautiful mess a machine gun would make of the marchers below." Considering that James Hammerberg, her sister's husband, was marching in the parade and that her sister was watching the parade alongside of her, this charge cannot be considered seriously. Rena Mooney is too much of an artist and too fond of humanity to make such an extraordinary remark.

The first witness called for the State made an exceptionally good witness for the defense. Captain of Detectives Duncan Matheson was head of the traffic squad at the time of the explosion and afterwards was appointed head of the detail which investigated the explosion.

Captain Matheson testified on Monday that Market, Steuart and Mission streets were cleared of all traffic, except police and official cars, before one o'clock on the day of the parade. Chief White's orders were to clear the streets at one o'clock, but Matheson cleared them shortly before that hour. It will be remembered that Oxman swore that the jitney carrying the bomb and the defendants came down Market street at 1:40 p. m.

In reference to the mutilation of evidence, Matheson admitted that Frederick Colburn, secretary of the Bankers' Association, along with Fickert, used a sledge hammer in enlarging the holes made by the explosion in both the brick wall and the sidewalk. The photographs produced by the prosecution were made after the evidence had been mutilated. When Matheson found that this had been done he stopped it and put a guard of police around the scene of the explosion. All the important points of Matheson's testimony favored the defense.

The mutilation of the evidence was emphasized when juror Carl Beal asked if the police photograph, taken three days after the explosion, represented the actual scars on the sidewalk and wall made by the bomb. Matheson replied that the large hole shown in the wall was as much the work of Colburn's sledge-hammer as of the bomb.

On Tuesday quite a sensation was caused in court when Dr. Stafford, former autopsy surgeon, admitted that he changed his testimony in the trial of Tom Mooney at the instance of

Fickert. When he first took the stand in that case he swore that judging by the wounds on the bodies he examined, the bomb exploded before it hit the sidewalk. That night Fickert and Cunha took him to task and he changed his testimony the next day. On Tuesday, Dr. Stafford swore that the wounds showed an upward direction. This would indicate that the explosion occurred on the sidewalk. Maxwell McNutt then read his revised testimony given at the former trial. The doctor then swore, "Some of the wounds were upwards, some downwards and some directly across." The witness reluctantly admitted the correctness of the record. He also admitted being coached by Fickert in the theory that the bomb exploded on the sidewalk. With three different explanations as to the direction of the wounds, caused by the explosion, Dr. Stafford's testimony is a puzzle to every one.



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He has made three different statements on oath, all of them contradictory.

Mrs. Eleanor A. Kennedy, of Oakland, swore that the suitcase she saw at the scene of the explosion was of a light tan color. E. K. Statler swore that it was a dark imitation leather suitcase. This contradictory testimony tends to show that there were so many suitcases on Market street and at the scene of the explosion, on the day of the parade, that it is impossible to prove the prosecution theory. This is all the important testimony given up to Wednesday morning.

The "Frame-Up" system moving picture was shown for the first time in the Oakland Auditorium on last Friday night. Fifteen hundred people attended and were well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

The picture portrays the attempted "frame-up" of Anton Johannsen and Olaf Tveitmoen at Stockton, the different theories as to the motive for the preparedness explosion and its execution, the scene in Judge Griffin's court during Tom Mooney's trial, showing Burke Cochran and all the notable figures in the case, Oxman's hearing on the perjury charge in Judge Brady's court, all the witnesses in both the Billings' and Mooney trials, and a wealth of matter dealing with every phase of the "frame-up."

The scenario was written by Ed. Nolan and the picture was produced by Adolph Mayer. A lot of credit is due both men for the fine picture they have produced.

Molders' Union No. 164 elected Tom Mooney as one of its delegates to the national convention to be held at Rochester, New York, next September. This is a fitting reply to the "Law and Order" thugs, who are trying to rush Tom to the gallows.

FOOD PROBLEM SOLVED.

By Walt. Le Noir Church.

Very wise was President Wilson's call to the American people to conserve, increase and multiply the Nation's food supply, and thus stave off, if not entirely prevent, the threatened famine. So nobly did the people respond that the lordly potato has again become merely a plebeian, useful vegetable, which one can now buy for fifty cents per box, with 25 cents promised in the near future. All well and good, so far as it goes. But many who paid more than a dollar a box, in fact ten cents or more a pound, for seed potatoes may become so disgusted with the financial non-returns that next year the potato will likely be tabooed by the average farmer and gardener. The food famine will probably be worse than was predicted, and so feared that an enormous and probably unprofitable crop is being raised. "Hence these tears."

The same principle will apply to numerous other crops. The people feel first and "reason" later, if at all. But the highest reason is fallible if any one essential fact be wanting. The real famine is much more likely to follow this seeming over-production, which makes producers poorer for lack of market and transportation, instead of richer to the verge of plutocracy, as thousands of hard-working men, women and children fondly dreamed.

But what are we going to do about it? There is, at least in the minds of the people, a great responsibility on the maker of that strong appeal for more food conservation and production, to do something spectacular and sudden, to save the people from the over-production caused by their faith in him, the President, and their ready response to his appeal to their patriotism and humanity.

There is always some way of meeting any threatening situation. In a multitude of counselors there is strength and, sometimes, wisdom.

As one of President Wilson's many million admirers, I will venture a suggestion, which may

be worth his careful consideration because of its intrinsic merit. Besides, it has been thoroughly threshed out mentally by a successful business man, a practical farmer, born and raised on a farm, and now in his grandfatherly age the owner, maker, worker and preserver of three farms in as many states, with as many different climates and essential conditions. This man is Ezra F. Parker, the respected and trusted Glendelian, and a life member of the Glendale Chamber of Commerce.

The plan is so simple it may have constitutional prohibitions, if the constitution be wrongly invoked according to precedent, instead of according to reason and righteousness.

But necessity is the mother not only of invention but of use. These be parlous times and "Safety First, Last and All the Time," is the national slogan; greater than any constitution framed by the fathers and unfitted for conditions they knew not of.

President Wilson holds in his official hand, as chief of army and navy, the sword that will cut the Gordian knot of economic and financial conditions. He is the Nation's emergency plenipotentiary. Instead of loaning further money to the farmers to help them produce so much more food than they will profit by raising, we should establish not a maximum but a minimum price for potatoes, corn, wheat, alfalfa, and other necessities, and provide for the certain and prompt payment by the government of that minimum price for all such produce delivered f. o. b. at any and all convenient shipping points, so the people can know that whatever crop they raise, so provided for, will bring a reasonable profit.

In different localities the cost of production could be fairly determined and the price fixed accordingly and certainly, considering all the essential factors in the problem. Then seed sellers would sell seed on credit. Bankers would loan money on crops. Workman, if need be, would work on credit. And, in a word, prosperity would be placed beyond the peradventure of a doubt. Would not that solve the problem from the producer's viewpoint? It certainly would. We can feed the world if the producers are sure of a profitable market.

But what about the government? First, the government would consider not profit, primarily, but food production and conservation and use. The government would be in a position to do what Joseph did in Egypt: sell food to the world at a fair price or give it away to the needy poor. In any event, the government, better than any private corporation, would handle this emergency proposition for the betterment of humanity.

In such emergency legal opinions as to constitutionality or advisability may be waved aside till the world is saved from starvation, even if it be necessary to carry out such national governmental program by taking charge of any and all needed railroads, steamship lines, or any or all other public utilities, during the continuation of paramount war emergency.

The condition is the thing. Let theories, however tested under other circumstances, wait on facts till the people are once more safely established in whatever conditions may result. Then new or renewed laws and suitable customs may be established accordingly.

The writer believes that Woodrow Wilson is big enough and strong enough and wise enough and loves the whole people enough to do the thing suggested, modified to suit net results as they are achieved.

STOPPED BY LITERACY TEST.

Only 32 out of 85 immigrants from Cape Verde Islands were able to pass the literacy test in the Burnett Immigration law. The remaining 53 were sent to Boston to await deportation with 120 others who were denied admission to this country for the same reason.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

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GOLD MEDAL
P. F. I. E., 1915

Produced by the
California Wine Association

Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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To unions subscribing for their
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Changes of address or additions to
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the secretary of each organization.
Members are notified that this is
obligatory.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2040 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1917.

He that has light within his own clear breast,
May sit i' the center, and enjoy bright day;
But he that hides . . . foul thoughts,
Benighted walks under the mid-day sun;
Himself in his own dungeon. —Milton.

Very likely labor organizations of the country
will be flooded shortly with circular letters sent
out by I. W. W. registration slackers with scare
lines urging "Send the money at once; our
brothers are in jail."

The pocket veto power which is held by the
Governor of California is not healthy for the
State because there is no opportunity to pass
these measures over his veto by the Legislature.
But, perhaps, that body is mostly responsible for
the condition of affairs which prevails. Too
much legislation is passed in the closing hours
of the session.

Immediately after the news of the revolution
in Russia reached this country, we predicted that
the conditions which now prevail there were
likely to follow. We were not so enthusiastic
in the belief that all would be well for the prompt
establishment of a democratic government by
people who were unused to liberty as were the
majority of commentators. We believe, however,
that eventually the Russian people will reach
their ideals, but it will be after much turmoil and
strife.

Already a claim for pension for the present
war has been filed. Susie A. Van Kirk of Wash-
ington, D. C., mother of Dean R. Van Kirk, who
was an ensign and attached to the Naval Bat-
talion, National Guard of the District of Colum-
bia, is the claimant. He died on May 1, 1917, at
Pensacola, Fla. It is alleged that he was serving
as a naval aviator and fell with his aeroplane into
the Gulf and was drowned. On account of the
death of a person in the aviation service under
the law the pension allowed to the wife, children,
or dependents, is double the amount of the or-
dinary pension under like circumstances.

The close of the Civil War gave us an army of
tramps, and we must start early to so regulate
affairs that the end of the present war will not
give us a similar problem to solve, though we
cannot avoid such a condition by heeding the
advice of our greedmongers. Tramps are profit-
able to them because they make abundance of
labor available at starvation wages. The making
of land available to all those who desire to occu-
py it in productive ways would go far toward
avoiding such a calamity. At any rate, the pos-
sibilities of the situation must not be overlooked,
and the sooner we begin to think of them, the
better.

:: Labor and Its Power ::

There are always in the labor movement those who are anxious to gain advantages through instrumentalities other than the movement itself, but who are short-sighted and do not look far enough ahead to be able to see the ultimate hurtful influences the adoption of the schemes they advocate would have upon the workers. Everything except the one object aimed at is obscured from their vision. As a rule, though, there are many exceptions, such policies are urged by those comparatively new in the movement and who have paid little or no attention to the struggles the organized workers have gone through in attaining the influence and power at present wielded. As a consequence of their ignorance they are constantly trying to give away the power to control their own destinies rather than in exerting themselves to keep in their own hands the right to regulate affairs which directly concern their lives.

Strange as it may seem, these same persons are usually heard setting forth their claims to democratic principles, though their policies are utterly opposed to true democracy and tend toward centralization of the power to regulate human life. The democrat believes the individual should be given the very largest degree of freedom of action consistent with the interests of society as a whole, and he believes that in the long run such a system will give the greatest satisfaction to the people because it will have the influence of constantly in-creasing their ability to govern themselves and avoid the necessity for leaning upon the philanthropic and benevolent members of society; he wants to be allowed to do things for himself instead of having others do them for him. The trade unionist who has at heart the best interest of the workers, therefore, hesitates to relinquish to any other agency whatever the right to regulate those things which have to do with his existence as a worker, because whoever gov-erns his working conditions also very largely controls his entire life. He wants to be free, and the word freedom to him has some real significance. It really means something because he has had experience of one kind or another with having his liberties restricted and fully appreciates just what government by others means to him.

However, the advocates of the socialization of everything are a persistent lot and though their policies are turned down time after time, they bob up serenely every now and then and insist as vehemently as ever upon the majority giving their pet hobbies an opportunity to operate. Though persistency in an individual is an admirable characteristic it furnishes no reason to anyone for yielding to wrong policies, and it is to the credit of the labor movement that it rarely allows itself to be piloted out of its true course by ardent advocates of Utopian dreams. The burnt child dreads the fire, and the fingers of the labor movement in its early history very often received a blistering. It is, there-fore, cautious and must be shown before it rushes into anything, even though the less experienced and thoughtless in its ranks are anxious to lead off into the fields of chance. The gambling spirit does not dominate the labor move-ment. Its every move is fraught with weal or woe for the workers and it can-not afford to be governed in its actions by anything other than sound reasoning, even though an occasional wild plunge might lead to some success. Gambling is a failure, though some few persons do profit by it. A labor movement guided by the take-a-chance element would be of no service to the toiling millions.

The policy for the labor movement to follow, if it is to be of service to the workers, is to keep all the power it now has and gain as much more as sound judgment dictates may be properly and profitably employed in furthering the ends which brought it into being.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Expediency is not generally a good policy to follow, but sometimes it is both proper and profitable, and under such circumstances there can be no objection to being governed by it. In instances where the temporary holding back of an opinion obviously held will produce good results and harm no one, he is, indeed, a fool who fails to withhold it.

A Western United States philosopher has explained for the benefit of countless thousands of curious men, why women are, as a rule, such bargain hunters. "Suppose," he puts it, "a married man was expected to buy \$10 worth of things with the \$2 his wife allows him weekly, wouldn't he be looking for bargains, too?" There is something in that.—"Christian Science Monitor."

On parts of the Angeles National Forest in California the packrats are so abundant that many of the young pines planted by the forest service have been killed or injured by the rodents. The damage seems to take place chiefly in the late summer and fall and is more extensive in dry than in wet seasons. It is thought that the rats tear off the tender bark of the trees to obtain moisture at times when water is scarce.

The greedmongers of West Virginia are rapidly making a joke out of that State through their bungling efforts to enslave labor. The Legislature has passed a law requiring every able-bodied man in the State to work at least thirty-six hours a week. It does not define work, and, of course, is impossible of enforcement, but its main object was to hinder organized labor by making criminals of workers who engage in strikes of more than a week's duration. The dominant politicians seem to be as foolish as they are greedy.

An exchange says: "An apple tree planted by Ben Burbridge in 1818, on the side of the highway between Louisiana and Frankford, Mo., is now in full bloom and ready to do its bit. The tree has done its bit so faithfully through all the years since it began to bear, that the people of the country round about are talking of celebrating its centenary in a fitting manner. Ben Burbridge, by the way, was one of the settlers of the county, which is no other than the historic Pike, made illustrious by 'Joe Bowers' and other heroes of the famous Pike County balladists."

"Do you know what would happen if Germany should be victorious, as she would be if she could bring France and England to their knees? She would take the entire British and French fleets, release her own great fleet, which has been tied up in the Baltic during the war, and combining these with the most destructive submarine fleet on earth—because she has it—she would come here and put the iron heel of the conqueror upon your shores. We should have to fall back to the interior, and there is no telling how long it would take to expel the enemy, if we ever did. If we couldn't do it promptly, do you know what would happen to America? We would have to make the most humiliating terms that any great nation ever made to get peace. We would have to pay an indemnity that would represent probably half the wealth of America, which is \$250,000,000,000, and you would have taxation upon your shoulders to meet that indemnity for a century to come."—The Secretary of the Treasury.

WIT AT RANDOM

The German nation now to aid
Will cause disapprobation;
Still we intend with hoe and spade
To assist the germination.
—Boston "Transcript."

"My dear lady, I go further than believing in woman suffrage; I maintain that men and women are equal in every way."

"Oh, professor! Now you're bragging."

"What's an optimist?"

"An optimist is a person who'll go into a restaurant without a cent in his pocket and figure on paying for the meal with the pearl he hopes to find in the oyster."—Illinois "Siren."

Rector (after exposition of Sunday-school lesson to infant class)—Now, would any little boy or girl like to ask me a question?

A Terrible Infant—Have you got on trousers under that nightgown?—"The Lamb."

"That's a good one on Jokeleigh."

"What's happened?"

"He had an insurance policy on the contents of his cellar and he thought it funny to put in a claim when he had burned all his coal."

"What did the company say to that?"

"Had him arrested for arson."—Boston "Transcript."

"Any rags? Any old iron?" chanted the dealer, as he knocked at the suburban villa. The man of the house himself opened the door.

"No, go away," he snapped, irritably. "There's nothing for you. My wife is away."

The itinerant merchant hesitated a moment, and then inquired. "Any old bottles?"—"Tit-Bits."

For three successive nights the new and proud father had walked the floor with the baby. On the fourth night he became desperate, and on arriving home from the office unwrapped a bottle of soothing syrup.

"Oh, James," exclaimed the wife, when she saw the label, "what did you buy that for? Don't you know it is very dangerous to give a child anything like that?"

"Don't worry," was the husband's tired reply, "I'm going to take it myself."—"Tit-Bits."

He was Scotch, all right, was Sandy McGregor, and had mislaid his wallet containing \$500 at the railway station. He telegraphed his loss to the station agent, and the wallet was kept until his return a month later. The finder, a young clerk, handed MacGregor the missing wallet and stood in an attitude of eager expectation. The Scot unheedingly counted his money and then looked long and suspiciously at the young clerk. "Isn't it right?" stammered the latter in bewilderment. "Right! Right! It's right enough," said MacGregor, "but whur's the month's interest?"

A fond mother of a smart boy on a Maine farm was making a lot of nice preserves one day, and as she sealed them up she labeled them thus: "Gooseberry jam, put up by Mrs. Mason."

Johnnie soon discovered the shelf on which they were deposited, and fell to work. Having emptied one of the jars, he took his school pencil and wrote underneath the label:

"Put down by Johnnie Mason."

Mrs. Crawford—Haven't you ever discovered a way to get money out of your husband?

Mrs. Crabshaw—Oh, yes. All I have to do is to threaten to go home to mother and without a word he hands over the railway-fare—"The Lamb."

MISCELLANEOUS

WHO'S READY?

By Edna Dean Proctor.

God help us! Who's ready? There's danger before!

Who's armed and who's mounted? The foe's at the door!

The smoke of his cannon hangs black o'er the plain;

His shouts ring exultant while counting our slain;

* * * * *

Lead armies or councils—be soldiers a-field—

Alike, so your valor is Liberty's shield!

Alike, so you strike when the bugle notes call,

For Country, for Fireside, for Freedom to All!

The blows of the boldest will carry the day—

Who's ready? O forward!—there's death in delay!

Earth's noblest are praying, at home and o'er sea—

"God keep the great Nation united and free!"

Her tyrants watch, eager to leap at our life,

If once we should falter or faint in the strife;

Our trust is unshaken, though legions assail—

Who's ready? O forward!—and Right shall prevail!

Who's ready? "All ready!" undaunted we cry;

"For Country, for Freedom, we'll fight till we die.

No traitor, at midnight, shall pierce us in rest;

No alien, at noonday, shall stab us abreast;

The God of our Fathers is guiding us still—

All forward! we're ready, and conquer we will!"

OPPOSED TO RELAXING LABOR LAWS.

The White House, June 4, 1917.

My Dear Governor Brumbaugh:

I take pleasure in replying to your letter of June 1st.

I think it would be most unfortunate for any of the states to relax the laws by which safeguards have been thrown about labor. I feel that there is no necessity for such action, and that it would lead to a slackening of the energy of the Nation, rather than to an increase of it, besides being very unfair to the laboring people themselves.

Sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Hon. M. G. Brumbaugh, Governor, Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, Pa.

ONLY GOVERNMENT CAN ACT.

Injunctions against labor unions under the Sherman Anti-Trust law, the Supreme Court decided Monday, in dismissing proceedings against New York carpenters' unions, can be secured only by the government and not by private persons. Justices McKenna, Vandevanter and Brandeis dissented.

Injunction proceedings brought by "open shop" woodwork manufacturers to restrain New York carpenters' unions and others from refusing to work on the products were dismissed by the court.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY LAW KILLED.

The State of Washington can not suppress, under its employment agency law, the practice of agencies of charging fees to workers for obtaining jobs for them, the Supreme Court held Monday.

In a state of nature it is an invariable law that a man's acquisitions are in proportion to his labors. In a state of artificial society it is a law as constant and as invariable that those who labor most enjoy the fewest things, and that those who labor not at all have the greatest number of enjoyments.—Edmund Burke.



Musicians' Union Local No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION

Clarence H. King, chairman; Sigismund Bluman, W. Giacometti,
Wm. Backstedt, Alvin Giacomini.

Musicians' Union—68 Haight Street.

W. A. Weber.....President
J. J. Matheson.....Business Representative
A. A. Greenbaum.....Recording Secretary
Clarence H. King.....Financial Secretary-Treasurer
Office Hours 12 to 3 p. m. Telephone Park 84.
A. S. Less.....Sergeant-at-Arms
General Assembly Hall. Telephone Park 85.
Park 128. 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Oakland Branch.

Jim Cray.....Secretary
J. J. Atkins.....Business Representative
Office Hours 12 to 2 p. m. Phone Oakland 2547.

Board Meeting, June 12, 1917.

President Walter A. Weber, presiding.
Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Admitted upon report of Examination Committee: Harold L. Phillips, drums; Albert Schuh, piano and organ; Joseph Andre, saxophone.

Admitted upon transfer: Mrs. G. E. Leasy, piano, Local No. 76, Seattle, Washington.

Transfers withdrawn: Mrs. C. A. Richards, Local No. 213, Bremerton, Washington; J. W. Forrest, Local No. 4, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dues for second quarter, to June 30th, \$2.25, now payable to C. H. King, secretary-treasurer.

Members will please take notice that they are not to accept any engagements in the jurisdiction of Vallejo Local without first consulting the secretary of that local. For further information apply to this office.

This office has been notified that the Rialto Theatre, Inc., and Lurie & Sheehan have no connection whatsoever with the Savoy Theatre or with any show or shows that may run at that house. Contracting members will take notice of this.

Members are notified not to contract for any engagement on July 4th in the jurisdiction of Santa Barbara Local No. 308 without first consulting this office.

To the Members of Musicians' Union:

As a delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Musicians I desire to call to your attention the patriotic atmosphere of the convention and the East.

President Weber delivered a great and masterly patriotic address to the Federation on the great war crisis and told the part organized labor would assume in the great world war that we are about to go through, the keynote of which was the democracy of all humanity of the world and everlasting peace to all the great masses of all the people, to which it was predicted that a great awakening and world-wide unity of all humanity and races would be the outcome of this war, with the elimination of all oppressive governments and autocratic rule.

This speech was received in accord with mighty cheers by all the delegates, and in my opinion this speech was the gem of the convention in spirit and universal ideal.

A unanimous rising vote was taken by the convention in concurrence to this speech of the president.

In my observance of the war spirit of our great country throughout the East a very warm spirit of co-operation is noted throughout. This spirit, however, is somewhat lacking and cool in the Middle West and Far West to all appearances, due no doubt to the great distances that separate the various sections of our Country from the Eastern States.

C. H. KING,
Delegate, A. F. of M.

MUSICIANS' DAY,

Idora Park.—Thursday, July 19, 1917.
Moonlight Picnic and Day's Festivities
Musicians' Union.

San Francisco, June 14, 1917.

To the Members of Musicians' Union, Local 6:
As one of the delegates to the convention of the A. F. of M., I beg to submit the following as my report. Fraternally yours,

ALBERT A. GREENBAUM.

Report.

The 22d annual convention of the A. F. of M., in New Haven, Conn., from May 14 to 19, 1917, will go down into Federation history as being the most largely attended of any convention ever held. The fact that there are a great number of locals in close proximity to New Haven had a great deal to do with this, yet the entire Federation was well represented.

The usual parade through the principal streets of New Haven, headed by a large and really excellent band composed of the members of the local preceded the opening of the convention, which was ushered in with the usual speech making. In this case this feature was really worth while, as the ability of those who represented the local and the city was above par and the climax was reached in the splendid patriotic response of President Joe Weber, who struck a keynote of patriotism which met with instant and enthusiastic response from the delegates assembled.

Delegate John H. Mackey, of Jacksonville, Fla., had the honor of introducing the first resolution, which pledged to our government the staunch and unswerving support of the entire membership of the American Federation of Musicians in the grave crisis through which we are now passing. The resolution was seconded and adopted by a rising vote of the whole convention.

At every convention many resolutions are introduced which their sponsors believe are absolutely necessary for the advancement of the music profession, but after being forced to run the gauntlet of the various committees to which they are assigned, either suffer amendment, withdrawal or defeat in convention. A very few of the great number introduced pass. Yet, these resolutions are given the utmost consideration by the various committees and very often take up a very great deal of the convention's time. In many instances, also in many introduced resolutions there is the germ of a splendid idea, which, perhaps, is not in the proper form or may be several years ahead of its time. To illustrate this latter phase, it may be noted that a number of excellent laws are now on our books which have been turned down by several conventions, only to persist and when the time was opportune secure the necessary backing and support to secure their passage.

Some of the resolutions failing of passage were as follows:

Wage scale for circuses, carnivals and tent shows, and small traveling stock companies.

Practically eliminating two weeks clause in traveling companies and establishing a minimum season of eight weeks, and engagement of lesser weeks to be paid at the rate of \$10 per week in excess of the regular salary.

Establishing a convention zone within which all locals must send a delegate or delegates to the national convention.

Fixing a six-day week.

Providing for the publishing of music by the Federation.

A uniform or standard due card for all locals of the Federation.

To allow members of one local to accept theatre engagements in another local where the theatre engagement is in conjunction with a dance, hotel or cafe engagement.

Preventing members from using any other name as the title of a band or orchestra except that of a member of the Federation.

Raising the per capita tax.

Providing for biennial instead of annual convention of the Federation.

Reducing the initiation fees for membership in locals, which is a part of the old universal membership idea.

Providing that if one house of a management becomes unfair that all the others must be declared unfair, making it obligatory instead of optional as the present law reads.

To appoint a committee to investigate the feasibility of the apprentice system in the musical profession.

No traveling member to be allowed to play more than one instrument on an engagement unless he receive the compensation called for by local law.

A number of resolutions pertaining to the Oklahoma strike situation were referred to the executive board of the Federation, as was also the matter of reimbursing the Butte, Montana, local for moneys expended in fighting an injunction case in that city, a proposition to invest in Liberty bonds and the matter of the appeal for assistance of the International Workers' Defense League for funds to aid the Mooney defense. The matter of the establishment of a strike fund was referred to the next convention.

The propositions that were adopted, either in their original form or as amended, were as follows:

Putting the Federation on record as favoring the adoption of "The Star Spangled Banner" as the legal national air or hymn of the United States.

Requiring local secretaries to compile a list of alien members and notifying them when they must complete their naturalization and in issuing a transfer card to an alien member, local secretary must stamp card in red ink with the word "Alien" and the date when naturalization must be completed.

Making a change in rehearsals allowed traveling companies.

Making it an offense for any local or member thereof to supply non-Federation members from outside their jurisdiction unless it be proven that Federation musicians are not obtainable from an organized district within a radius of twenty miles.

Changing the official pitch of the Federation from 435 to 440.

Changing the form of application blank for prospective members.

Traveling members can not be used to displace local members under contract.

Raising the price for traveling musical shows from \$40 to \$45 per week.

Putting the convention on record as favoring the enactment of such laws by the Federal Gov-

ernment as will prevent gambling and speculation in food supplies.

Amending the section fixing price for traveling picture shows and making a slight increase.

Providing for a slide for moving picture houses stating the engagement of union's music.

Increasing the salary of the assistant secretary of the Federation to \$150 per month.

Putting the convention on record as opposing a tax on the gross receipts of theatres instead of upon the net incomes.

Almost the entire week the measures and benefits committee, of which the undersigned was a member, wrestled with the two weeks' clause and its elimination on an indefinite season engagement. There is no question but that a great deal of injury has been done to members of the Federation who travel, but the majority of the committee could not see that any improvement could be had by insisting that a member once engaged and who had filled two weeks of the engagement must be kept by the length of the season and could not leave if he so desired or that a season must consist of not less than eight weeks, and if of shorter duration the members must receive \$10 per week extra. A substitute was finally drafted and adopted which reads as follows:

"Members engaged for a season consisting of an indefinite number of weeks must give and receive four weeks' notice of cancellation of contract. An engagement shall not be cancelled to permit substitution of another member or members. When members have performed rehearsals for engagements, notice cannot be given until the expiration of the second week of the engagement."

A number of appeals from decisions of the executive board took up a great deal of the convention's time. In every case the executive board was sustained, although one appellant succeeded in having a \$500 fine reduced to \$50 which is, all things considered, a very good morning's work.

(To be concluded next week.)

Members will please take notice of the following changes of address and telephone numbers:

Allen, E. P., Seaside, Oregon.
Andre, Jos., 620 Post street. Tel. Franklin 3614.
Asch, Paul, Abbey Apts., Jones and O'Farrell streets. Tel. Franklin 2437.
Baker, Fred A., 526 Ellis street. Tel. Prospect 4566.
Baker, Mrs. Genevra W., 526 Ellis street. Tel. Prospect 4566.
Bailey, Chas. O., Ritz Hotel, Eddy street.

Becker, J. S., 5750 Claremont avenue, Oakland. Tel. Piedmont 4014W.

Bromberger, J. H., 3228 Clay street. Tel. Fillmore 3759.

Bowers, E., 1430 39th avenue, Oakland. Tel. Fruitvale 2362.

Bell, Walter, 609 41st street, Oakland. Tel. Piedmont 2397W.

Boydston, Sylvia, Box 1278, Goldfield, Nev.
Campagnoli, Armando, 2024 Jones street. Tel. Franklin 7370.

Chase, Wm. A., Glasgow Apts., Turk and Larkin streets. Tel. Prospect 4220.

Colletti, J., 375 Eddy street. Tel. Franklin 1544.

Cruft, John, 661 31st street, Oakland. Tel. Piedmont 4798.

Clements, B. G., 1007 Aronson Bldg., 86 Third street. Tel. Douglas 3071.

De Simone, E., 248 Mission street.

Figone, Jose, Jr., 1123 Kearny street. Tel. Kearny 4826.

Frisbee, C. A., Krotana, Hollywood, Cal.

Forrest, Ed., 1116 Seventh avenue, Oakland. Tel. Lakeside 2183.

Kos, Jos., Lankershim Hotel, 55 Fifth street.

Ketels, M. C., 1200 40th avenue, Oakland. Tel. Fruitvale 1077W.

La Haye, Eugene B., Hotel Ascot, 1657 Market street. Tel. Market 8485.

Levy, Gustave H., 249 O'Farrell street. Tel. Kearny 68.

Overbeck, H., Jr., 946 Elizabeth street. Tel. Mission 2181.

Turner, Mike, Hotel Ascot, 1657 Market street. Tel. Market 8485.

Jarve, Gabrielfi 201 Third street, Eureka.

Kerr, Jas. W., 1735 Pine street. Tel. Franklin 2512.

Marc, Theo., 1017 Hyde street. Tel. Prospect 5870.

Maroney, Joe, U. S. Army.

Martin, Chas., 183 Kisling street.

Matthews, Don, 170 Schermhorn street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Morse, M. S., 3839 So. State street, Chicago, Ill.
Pacheco, A. D., 4023 Everett ave., Oakland. Tel. Merritt 2309.

Perrigo, E. E., 416 North K street, Fremont, Neb.
Phillips, Harold L., 534 Clayton street. Tel. Park 6777.

Rice, H. T., 1141 Divisadero street. Tel. Fillmore 2909.

Schernstein, E. G., 1650 Clay street. Tel. Franklin 3807.

Schmitt, Chas. E., 1047 Franklin street.

Steffen, Al. C., 1285 28th avenue. Tel. Sunset 3365.

Smith, Jack, 620 Post street, Venice Apts. Tel. Franklin 3595.

Smith, John, 270 22nd avenue. Tel. Pacific 105.
Wallenstein, A., Edgerly Court Apts., Santa Barbara.

Wood, Walter A., 1918 84th avenue, Oakland. Tel. Elmhurst 301.

Whelan, Ernest, 1214 8th avenue.

Wittstock, E. R., 1200 Golden Gate avenue. Tel. West 203.

Wallfisch, Sam, 1683 Ellis street, Apt. 10. Tel. West 3822.

ELECTRICIANS GAIN.

At Pittsburgh, Pa., officers of Electricals Workers' Union No. 5 have negotiated a new agreement with employers. About 500 men are benefited. From August 1st to April 1st next wages will be \$5.50 a day, instead of \$5. From April 1, 1918, until July 1, 1919, \$6 will be paid. No change will be made in the present eight-hour day and extra time for overtime and holiday work.

Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding
and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
printing, it is not a Union Concern.

PLEASE PATRONIZE ONLY RESTAURANTS



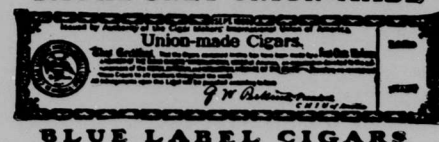
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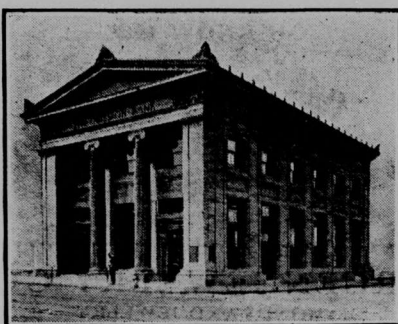
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THE MISSION BANK

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Vaults open 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held June 8, 1917.

Meeting called to order at 8.15 p. m., by President Brouillet.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Ice Wagon Drivers, Henry Robinson, vice R. S. Andrews; Pile Drivers, Tom Roberts, A. L. McDonald, Dan McGilvery, Don Cameron, Bert Bush, J. D. Barnes; Sign Painters, Frank Frietas, vice W. H. Newby. Chauffeurs, D. Kiley, vice R. Struble. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Baggage Messengers, inclosing donation for the Defense Fund. From Cigar Makers, Waiters, Stage Employees and Bill Posters, inclosing donations for the Bay and River Steamboatmen. From Carriage and Wagon Workers, stating it had returned its charter to International Union. Telegram from President Gompers, in relation to a committee on mediation and conciliation. From United States Senator Phelan and Congressman Kahn, relative to the proposed increase on second-class postage. From Commonwealth Club of California, invitation to attend city planning display at Palace Hotel.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Bakery and Confectionery Workers of Newark, N. J., appealing for financial assistance. Department of Labor, relative to the admitting of farm laborers from Mexico and Canada, into this country. Bartenders' Union, request for a boycott on the saloon of John Glynn, Fourth and Mission streets. Wage scale and agreement of Sugar Workers' Union.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Barbers' Union, proposed charter amendment to be submitted in November. Resolutions submitted by Delegate Horr, relative to a revision of the trial by jury system.

Resolutions were submitted by Delegate Zant, relative to a proposed National Security League, and requesting Council to memorialize Congress through President Gompers urging it to reject and ignore all proposals coming to Congress which do not involve self-sacrifice on the part of the proponents of such measures. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

"Whereas, According to newspaper reports, the National Chamber of Commerce has taken a referendum vote by telegraph throughout the United States and has presented a resolution to President Wilson, including a program which, under a thin veil of patriotism, prescribes the duties of 'the other fellow' without the least suggestion on their own part of reducing their exorbitant profits, and proposes the formation of a National Security League to start a campaign with two thousand public speakers to awaken self-sacrifice on the part of the plain people and to readjust labor on a large scale in order to make it more productive; and

"Whereas, Such a campaign would involve an expense of nearly one million dollars a month, mainly productive of ready response on the part of those receiving that money from the paymaster; and

"Whereas, The aforesaid program indicates a subtle scheme of the Chamber of Commerce to break down labor conditions in furtherance of their plan to destroy all political menace to special privileges; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council that we memorialize the administration at Washington, through President Gompers, to reject and ignore all proposals coming to them that do not involve self-sacrifice on the part of the proposers.

Reports of Unions—Tailors No. 2—Rosenblum & Abrahams, still unfair; this firm was fined \$100

for the misuse of the union label. Waiters—Have donated \$10 per week indefinitely to the Bay and River Steamboatmen. Cigar Makers—Have effected a settlement for 2500 members throughout the country; donated \$25 to the Bay and River Steamboatmen. Butchers—Have inaugurated early closing movement to close shops on Saturday evenings; requested co-operation. Bay and River Steamboatmen—Situation unchanged; men standing firm; requested further assistance from the affiliated unions. Garment Workers—Donated \$20 to Bay and Rivermen; \$50 to the Defense Fund; requested delegates to see that label is sewed in by machine when purchasing clothes. Cracker Packers—Donated \$20 to the Bay and Rivermen. Retail Delivery Drivers—Feiling & Ingram still unfair. Photo-Engravers—Still on strike against the newspapers.

Label Section—Minutes printed in "Labor Clarion."

Executive Committee—On the complaint of the Bartenders' Union against Paul's Place, the matter was referred to the Secretary for adjustment. On the matter submitted by Asphalt Workers' Union, your committee appointed a sub-committee consisting of Bros. O'Connell, Hollis and Casey to take up with the Building Trades Council. The wage scale of Mailers' Union was laid over, no committee appearing from union. On the communication from Metal Polishers of Newark, N. J., regarding the unfairness of Edison Co., the Secretary was instructed to communicate with the firm in question and with all music houses selling phonographic records calling attention to the tactics of the company. On the communication from President Gompers in regard to local ordinances prohibiting picketing, committee recommended that the matter be referred to the law and legislative committee with instructions to proceed with its plan to amend the local anti-picketing ordinance under initiative proceedings. Report concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—In the matter of the request from Brother Johansson, requesting Council to endorse the National Labor Defense Council and recommend it to affiliated unions to become members thereof and contribute to its support, your committee recommends that the proponents of the National Labor Defense Council be advised to present this proposition to the convention of the A. F. of L., and further recommends that no action be taken by the Council in its present status. Concurred in.

Organizing Committee—Reported that it had installed the permanent officers for the new union of Trunk Workers, and that it would meet every Tuesday evening, at Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Special Committee on Defense of Bomb Cases—Requested unions that have not as yet responded, to do so as quickly as possible.

Special Committee to Visit Police Commission—The committee appointed to call upon the Police Commission in behalf of the Chauffeurs' Union reported progress and stated that material benefits will accrue to union as a result of said visit.

Receipts—Total receipts, \$626.85. **Expenses**—Total expenses, \$876.97.

Adjourned at 10.05 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S. —Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

PRESSMAN KILLED BY TRAIN IN EAST.

Fred J. Boartown, member of the San Francisco Pressmen's Union, was killed by a train at Sutherland, Neb., June 11th. Identification was made by the union card in his pocket. He is supposed to have fallen from a train in his sleep.



SEE that the BARTENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

Fleischmann's Yeast

ALWAYS DEPENDABLE

For Sale at All Grocers

Phone Market 2355

Yosemite Lager on Draught

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MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning THIS SUNDAY Afternoon

A GREAT SHOW.

JESSIE BUSLEY & CO., in "Pansy's Particular Punch," by Willard Mack; MISS NORTON & PAUL NICHOLSON, in "A Dramatic Cartoon"; CLIFFORD & WILLS, "At Jasper Junction"; VERA BERLINER, Violinist; FRANK MILTON & DE LONG SISTERS, in "A Rube Picture Show"; CALISTE CONANT, "A Tuneful Tale Teller"; RAY W. SNOW, "The Man About Town"; EVELYN NESBIT & JACK CLIFFORD, in An Entirely New Creation.

Evening Prices: 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c.

Matinee Prices (except Sundays and Holidays): 10c, 25c, 50c. PHONE DOUGLAS 70

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Fred Ammann
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MORGEN JEWELRY CO.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY
Wedding Ring Specialists

888 Market St., Opp. Emporium 3094 Sixteenth St.
Advances made on Diamonds and Jewelry

LABEL SECTION.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting
Held June 6, 1917.

Meeting called to order at 8.15 p. m., by President Rockhill, with all officers present but L. L. Stoppie and W. E. Jury.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Credentials—Bill Posters No. 44, for B. A. Brundage; Blacksmiths and Helpers, for Louis Wolf; Machinists No. 68, for H. M. Burnett; Tailors No. 80, for M. A. Trummer and Phil Englund. Delegates seated.

Communications—From Sprinkler Fitters No. 663, stating that they are sending check for the half-cent donation; filed. From United Hatters of North America stating that Paul T. Carroll is about to receive a shipment of hats from the Crofut & Knapp Co., which is unfair to them. Secretary instructed to investigate.

Reports of Unions—Machinists explained the label agitation carried on in their union to educate their members. Grocery Clerks No. 648 reported that Harry Wissman, grocer at 24th Ave. and Clement street, was still unfair. Glove Workers request a demand for their label on dress gloves as well as working gloves. Tailors No. 80 report that Local No. 2 is having trouble with the merchant tailors and are prosecuting a boycott against the firm of Rosenblum & Abraham and thousands of dollars could be saved the Tailors' Union if the worker would demand the label "in each garment." The Cooks, Waiters and Cooks' Helpers Unions request a demand for the union house card. Printing Pressmen No. 24 report that the Sherman Theatre in the Mission was having non-union printing done.

Committees—No report.

Trustees—No report on bonds. Motion made and carried that Secretary apply for bonds through the American Federation of Labor.

Unfinished Business—None.

New Business—Motion made and carried to request proprietor of the Sherman Theatre to patronize a union printing establishment. Motion made and seconded that the Label Agent be appointed through a committee from the Label Section and the Labor Council Executive Committee. Chair ruled motion out of order. Mover of motion appealed from ruling; President sustained. Motion made and carried to nominate tonight. Nominations—Emil G. Buehrer from Cooks No. 44, Mrs. C. E. McKnight from Garment Workers No. 131 (declined), W. G. Desepete, Roe Baker, M. Mortimere and H. Lustig. Motion made and carried to lay nominations over to next meeting and elect that night.

Motion made and seconded to pay \$100 per month to Agent; amended to pay \$125 per month; amendment carried, 19 to 9. Motion made and carried that Agent put in his legitimate expense every meeting. Motion made and carried that Agitation Committee guide work of Label Agent. Motion made and carried that the proposition of combining the office of Label Agent and Recording Secretary be considered next meeting.

Receipts—Dues, \$30; label agitation, \$64.60; total, \$94.60.

Expenses—Labor Council Hall Association, \$8; W. G. Desepete, May salary, \$10; G. J. Plato, May salary, stamps and two nights' agitation, \$7.50; M. E. Kirby, May salary, \$1.00; "Labor Clarion," \$1.25; Mattie M. Barkley, multigraphing, \$1.30; Samuel Printing Co., rubber stamp, 90c; total, \$29.95.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 10.15 p. m., to meet Wednesday, June 20, 1917.

Fraternally submitted,

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

It seems as if the heroes had done almost all for the world that they can do, and that not much more can come until common men awake and take their tasks.—Phillips Brooks.

LET WOMEN HELP IN WAR.

How can every home-making woman win the war by aiding toward conserving the world's supply of food and preventing waste? Here are some suggestions made by the dietetics experts of the University of California to the Committee on Resources and Food Supply of the State Council of Defense.

All surplus food should be canned, dried, or preserved.

Cans are scarce, and other methods of preserving should be used whenever practicable.

The less watery vegetables, such as peas, string beans, and corn, are most appropriate for canning.

The simplest method is to can vegetables in a weak brine, containing a quarter to a half a pint of lemon juice or a half a pint to a pint of vinegar to the gallon. Tomatoes need no acid.

Never should vegetables be canned simply by putting them hot into cans or jars and sealing them, nor even by heating once, as is done with fruit. The acid method should be used and vegetables heated in sealed cans for an hour, three times, on successive days, to prevent danger of ptomaine poisoning, due to the growth of botulinus bacteria.

It is safest to cook canned vegetables again before putting them on the table.

By drying, vegetables lose 75 to 95 per cent of their weight, but lose not a particle of their food value.

Vegetables can be dried by exposing them to the sun on wooden trays, paper, or cloth. Beets and corn should be cooked before drying, and potatoes, turnips, and carrots sulphured. Dried vegetables should be kept in closed boxes or sacks and soaked in water until plump before cooking.

Salting is a good way to preserve string beans, turnips, carrots, spinach, parsnips, or artichokes, but not peas. After cleaning, slicing, and removing useless parts, a pound of dry salt should be used for three pounds of prepared vegetables. They should be placed in a crock or barrel and weights put on to bring out the juice. Salted vegetables should be soaked in water twenty-four hours before using, to remove the salt.

String beans and various other vegetables, as well as cabbage, may be made into a "sauerkraut."

Because of this year's shortage of jars and cans, it is best to cook the fruit before it is placed in cans or jars, as this cooks the fruits down before canning.

All fruits should be dried which can readily be dried, to economize jars and cans.

If sugar is too high in price, use very ripe fruit and can without sugar. Sugar can be added before eating if individual taste demands.

Leave no empty jars or cans on your shelves—encourage your neighbors to do likewise.

Fruit may be kept in Crisco cans or cans with similar tops.

Fruit juices should be kept in bottles, to save jars for fruit.

If bottles of fruit juice are closed with corks sterilized by boiling in water ten minutes, and the corked bottle filled to within one and a half inches of the top, then heated for fifteen minutes, under water of a temperature of 180 degrees F., and the corks then sealed with paraffine or wax, the juice will keep for years.

Bottled fruit juices may be kept until sugar is at a reasonable price, and then made into jelly.

Fruits for drying should be thoroughly ripe.

Prunes should be dipped in a boiling solution of four ounces of lime to a gallon of water for a few seconds, or until the skin "checks," and should be turned over while drying.

Apricots and peaches should be cut in pieces and the pits removed, and exposed to sulphur fumes in a closed box for two hours. Pears should be sliced in two and sulphured for three

hours. Apples should be pared, sliced, and sulphured for half an hour. Dipping and sulphuring will hasten the drying of ripe grapes.

Most fruit requires turning at least once on the trays while drying, and should not be dried too much.

For putting down, eggs should be perfectly clean, preferably not more than two days old, and preferably infertile. They should not be washed. Water-glass, which can be bought at any drug store, should be mixed one part to nine parts of boiled water, and the eggs stored in this solution in a large can, crock, or other container.

Any housewife can obtain valuable publications on drying, salting, and canning fruits and vegetables and preserving eggs by writing to the College of Agriculture at Berkeley or to the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

Eighty-five women and men recently attended a demonstration of such methods at the University of California Farm at Davis. It is planned to give such demonstrations in other parts of the State.

CHARLES BUCHER DEAD.

Charles C. Bucher, for twenty-two years chief steward of the Emergency Hospital service in this city and a life-long trade unionist, died last Sunday morning following an operation for intestinal trouble. Mr. Bucher was 46 years of age and had been a member of the Drug Clerks' Union and a delegate to the Labor Council for many years. He is survived by a widow and two children who have the sympathy of the labor movement in their hour of sorrow. Funeral services were held Friday morning under the auspices of King Solomon's Lodge No. 260, F. & A. M. The body was incinerated at Mount Olivet Cemetery.

Soft hands are quite frequently indication of a calloused heart.

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10 Watt.....	27 Cents Each
15 Watt.....	27 Cents Each
25 Watt.....	27 Cents Each
40 Watt.....	27 Cents Each
60 Watt.....	36c
100 Watt.....	65c

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Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 302, Labor Temple
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Park 7797.



JUNE, 1917

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

- *Linotype Machines.
- *Intertype Machines.
- †Monotype Machines.
- ‡Simplex Machines.
- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
- (7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission
- (82) Baumann Printing Co.....268 Market
- (73) *Belcher & Phillips.....515 Howard
- (14) Ben Franklin Press.....140 Second
- (196) Borgel & Downie.....718 Mission
- (69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....346 Sansome
- (3) *Brunt, Walter N.....880 Mission
- (4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market
- (220) Calendar Printing Co.....112 Hyde
- (176) *California Press.....340 Sansome
- (71) Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery
- (87) Chase & Rae.....1185 Church
- (39) Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second
- (42) Cottle Printing Co.....3262 Twenty-second
- (179) *Donaldson Publishing Co.....568 Clay
- (18) Eagle Printing Company.....59 McAllister
- (46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny
- (64) Elite Printing Co.....3459 Eighteenth
- (52) Eureka Press, Inc.....440 Sansome
- (146) Excelsior Press.....238 Eighth
- (101) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission
- (203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome
- (75) Gilie Co.....2257 Mission
- (17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second
- (190) Griffith, E. B.....545 Valencia
- (5) Guedet Printing Co.....344 Kearny
- (27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....20 Silver
- (127) *Halle, R. H.....261 Bush
- (20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie
- (158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma
- (60) *Hinton, W. M.....641 Stevenson
- (216) Hughes Press.....2040 Polk
- (150) *International Printing Co.....330 Jackson
- (168) *Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson
- (227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore
- (108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
- (45) Liss, H. C.....2305 Mariposa
- (135) Lynch, J. T.....3388 Nineteenth
- (23) *Majestic Press.....315 Hayes
- (37) Marshall, J. C.....485 Pine
- (95) *Martin Linotype Co.....215 Leidesdorff
- (68) Mitchell & Goodman.....362 Clay
- (206) *Moir Printing Company.....440 Sansome
- (48) Monarch Printing Co.....1216 Mission
- (24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....343 Front
- (96) McClintock, M. G. & Co.....445 Sacramento
- (72) McCracken Printing Co.....806 Laguna
- (80) McLean, A. A.....218 Ellis
- (91) McNicoll, John R.....215 Leidesdorff
- (208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....25 Jessie
- (32) *Norton, Richard H.....5716 Geary
- (104) Owl Printing Co.....565 Commercial
- (59) Pacific Heights Printery.....2484 Sacramento
- (81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....753 Market
- (143) *Progress Printing Co.....228 Sixth
- (34) Reuter Bros.....513 Valencia
- (64) Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave.
- (61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....643 Stevenson
- (26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
- (66) Roycroft Press.....461 Bush
- (83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin
- (145) S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission
- (6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....509 Sansome
- (15) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine
- (125) *Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna
- (29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay
- (49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk
- (63) *Telegraph Press.....69 Turk
- (187) *Town Talk Press.....88 First
- (31) Tuley & St. John.....363 Clay
- (177) United Presbyterian Press.....1074 Guerrero
- (138) Wagner Printing Co.....26 Mint Ave.
- (85) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market
- (88) *West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon
- (86) West End Press.....2436 California
- (43) Western Printing Co.....82 Second
- (106) Wilcox & Co.....320 First
- (44) *Williams Printing Co.....348A Sansome
- (51) Widup, Ernest F.....1133 Mission
- (76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market
- (112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

- (128) Barry, Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff
- (224) Foster & Futernick Company.....560 Mission
- (225) Hogan Bindery Co.....343 Front
- (231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome
- (221) Ingrisch, Louis L.....340 Sansome
- (108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
- (131) Malleye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush
- (130) McIntyre, John B.....440 Sansome
- (81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market
- (223) Rotermond, Hugo L.....45 Ecker
- (300) Slater, John A.....147-151 Minna
- (195) Stumm, E. C.....675 Stevenson
- (182) Thumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

- (232) Torbet, P.....1114 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The.....509-515 Howard
- (26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
- (139) *Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
- (8) *Bulletin.....767 Market
- (121) *California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
- (11) *Call and Post, The.....New Montg'y and Jessie
- (40) *Chronicle.....Chronicle Building
- (123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
- (41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay
- (25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
- (94) *Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
- (21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp
- (141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
- (57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
- (144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
- (156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
- (61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
- (32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
- (7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
- (103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
- (122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin

BADGES AND BUTTONS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N.....880 Mission

TICKET PRINTERS.

- (20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

- (201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission
- (97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
- (204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
- (209) Salter Bros.....118 Columbus Ave.
- (198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....215 Leidesdorff
- (199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
- (207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

STEREOTYPES AND ELECTROTYPES.

- (210) Martin, W. W.....317 Front
- (212) Hoffschneider Bros.....140 Second

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

- San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose
- Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento
- Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....826 Webster St., Oakland
- Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Tobacco Company.
- Butterick patterns and publications.
- Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
- Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
- Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.
- Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
- Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
- Kaiser, Fred, grocery store, 400 Clement.
- Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
- Liberty Theater, Broadway and Stockton.
- National Biscuit Co., of Chicago, products.
- Ocean Shore Railroad.
- Pacific Box Factory.
- Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
- Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
- Regent Theater, Fillmore and Sacramento.
- Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market
- Schmidt Lithograph Company.
- Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
- Southern Pacific Company.
- United Cigar Stores.
- Western Pipe and Steel Company.
- White Lunch Cafeteria.
- H. Wissmann, Twenty-fourth avenue and Clement street, grocer.
- Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

During the week a communication was received at headquarters from the president's office at Indianapolis transmitting the information that the officials representing the I. T. U. and those in charge of the business of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association had determined upon a plan which contemplates taking care of the situations of union printers who enlist in the country's service during the period of the present war. The plan is contained in the following agreement, which is recommended to all local publishers and all subordinate unions:

"It is agreed between the employer and the union that the situations of employees who enlist or are enrolled for service in time of war may be filled during their absence by the foreman of the department in which they are employed; provided, that upon reporting for duty the situations formerly held by these employees shall be restored to them.

"This provision shall not be construed as requiring the employer to restore a situation which may have been abolished through a reduction in the force, the understanding being that employees covered by this provision shall suffer no loss of priority rights or standing during their absence.

"If in restoring apprentices to their situations the total number employed shall exceed the number allowed by the contract, the parties to this agreement will exert every reasonable effort to make provision for any apprentices that may be displaced."

The executive council of the International Typographical Union has instructed the Fletcher American National Bank of Indianapolis to enter its subscription for \$50,000 of the Liberty loan bonds. The local union officials, acting under instructions of the union at its last meeting, has purchased \$1000 worth and the executive committee of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society authorized the acting secretary-treasurer to purchase \$500 worth.

The ladies of No. 21 who are soliciting Red Cross membership subscriptions are meeting with much success, the response of the membership being most encouraging.

C. W. Edwards, of Wobbers' chapel, a member of the union's committee on apprentices, is enjoying a three weeks' vacation visiting his parents in Seattle.

The unofficial tabulation of the returns of the vote on the arbitration agreement between the International Typographical Union and the closed shop division of the United Typothetae, and Franklin Clubs of America show a majority in favor of 11,807.

President Tracy has five copies of "Handset Reminiscences," an interesting book devoted to incidents in the early life of J. B. Graham, now living at Salt Lake, Utah. The books are offered for sale at \$1 a copy. Mr. Graham published the book after a life full of activities and the publication is replete with good stories of the early days of printerdom in this country. Any member of No. 21 who would like to purchase the book will be amply repaid in its reading and President Tracy will be glad to forward the money to Mr. Graham.

WHICH IS BETTER?

a \$50 Liberty Bond laid away, or one exchanged for \$2000 protection always on the job to age 60, then Every Cent Invested Returned in Cash to Yourself? \$100 ditto, \$4000 ditto. This offer strictly limited. Act Today! G. H. Davie, "Protection for Printers," 1122 Mission; phone Park 6380, or Berkeley 3591W.—Adv.

ALLOWS ENORMOUS INCREASE.

By Edward P. E. Troy.

While the elected representatives of the people in Congress were openly discussing public questions, the Interstate Commerce Commission, a body of seven men, not elected by the people, but appointed by Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson, upon application of the railroads, ordered an increase in freight rates of 15 per cent, to take effect July 1st, which will increase the railroad revenue over \$600,000,000! After this action, the Commission heard arguments on the matter.

There is only one man in the United States who can prevent this monstrous robbery—President Wilson. The recent increase of 5 per cent, and the many other increases already made, would never have been allowed by the Interstate Commerce Commission without his consent.

The working people—the union labor people—carried California, the pivotal State that elected Wilson. Every man and woman in California, and every organization, should write or telegraph President Wilson immediately, protesting against these private taxes that are to be imposed upon them by the railroads, under cover of the war excitement.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has, for many years, pursued a policy of silence or suppression of railroad information. A member of Congress cannot get an allotment of its statistical report for his constituents. That report for the year ending June 30, 1915, has not been issued. The two years' delay is significant, as the same report for 1914 was issued in a year and a half. The Commission has permitted the railroads for years to flood newspaper offices with poisonous data published by a railroad bureau in Washington.

The "great" dailies have been chloroformed into silence by the railroads, so the people will not know who is robbing them, and continue to cry out against the "high cost of living."

The railroads, however, show the gross operating revenue for companies having revenue over \$1,000,000 for the fiscal year 1916 was \$3,396,808,234. After payment of operating expense and taxes, the net operating income was \$1,029,241,804. With this revenue, the greatest in their history, there is practically no increase in the operating expense over each of the three previous years, and, per mile of line, an actual decrease below that of 1913 and 1914.

For the calendar year ending December 31st last the railroads show a great increase in receipts, even over the fiscal year above ending six months earlier. The total operating revenue was \$3,622,057,141, and the net operating income, after payment of operating expense and taxes, \$1,089,137,183. This is an increase of \$367,146,497, or more than 50 per cent over 1915.

Yet in the face of this enormous increase in their net profit, the Interstate Commerce Commission has granted the railroads the 15 per cent increase in freight rates, which will enable them to compel the American people to pay them \$600,000,000 additional profit each year!

Appeal to President Wilson immediately against this increase, for you will have to pay it.

STEREOTYPERS MEET.

Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Local Union No. 29 met last Sunday and voted to buy Liberty bonds. The union also appropriated \$160 to aid the widow of an old-time member.

At this meeting the union also adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, Ferdinand Barbrack, the present secretary-treasurer and business representative of the Allied Printing Trades Council, has been nominated for re-election to that office; it is hereby

"Resolved, That whereas Ferdinand Barbrack has proved himself to be a conscientious, efficient and absolutely impartial officer of the Council, as well as a true trades unionist, and believing that when an officer has made good that it is not a good or a wise plan to replace him with another, we most heartily indorse the nomination of Ferdinand Barbrack for the office of secretary-treasurer and business representative, and our delegates to the Allied Printing Trades Council are hereby instructed to cast their votes for him for that office."

ROAD FACES STRIKE SOON.

The Northwestern Pacific Railway faces a strike of some 200 station agents, telegraph operators, baggage and warehouse men.

An ultimatum was handed officials of the railroad Tuesday morning.

It announces that the men will walk out July 23d unless their demand for increased pay and better working conditions is granted. This action was decided upon at a meeting held last Sunday in Ignacio.

For some time the workers have sent committees to the employers trying to reach an agreement whereby station employees would get a raise of \$15 per month. The average pay of a station agent is \$65 to \$85 per month, which is declared to be 25 per cent less than other roads pay.

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum announces another great bill for next week. Jessie Busley, who in spite of the fact that she has many great successes to her credit on the legitimate stage will always be specially remembered for her impersonation of Nance Olden in "In the Bishop's Carriage," will appear in a new one-act play entitled "Pansy's Particular Punch," which is a novel variation of the crook play. She will appear as Pansy McGuire, a cashier at Child's restaurant. She will be supported by Olive Oliver, Harry English and Ferdinand Munier. Miss Norton and Paul Nicholson will appear in Miss Norton's comical character comedy, "A Dramatic Cartoon," which tells in a humorous manner of the home life of a ribbon-counter girl and a seven-dollar-a-week department store clerk who are married and trying to keep house in the tiniest of flats. Jack Clifford and Miriam Wills are creative comedians who will appear in a skit called "At Jasper Junction," which locality is on the line between nowhere and no place. Mr. Clifford impersonates a pleasant type of rural station agent and Miss Wills is highly successful as "the live passenger" in a dead town. Vera Berliner, frequently called "A Kubelik in petticoats," is a brilliant violinist whose technique and expression were acquired under the finest European masters. While she prefers classical music she does not confine herself to it, but complies at times with the popular demand for ragtime. Ray Snow, "The Man About Town"; Frank Milton and the De Long Sisters, and Caliste Conant are also included in the attractions. Evelyn Nesbit and Jack Clifford will continue in their successful singing and dancing creation which is one of the greatest hits of the present vaudeville season.

REMEMBER RED CROSS.

The Red Cross War Council wants one hundred million dollars for military and civilian relief at home and abroad during the present war.

President Wilson, in a formal proclamation, has set aside the week from June 18th to 25th as Red Cross Week, and has made a strong appeal to the nation to rally to this call and, with practical patriotism, furnish the means by which this single, experienced organization, recognized by law and international convention as the public instrumentality for this purpose, may carry on its tremendous task.

Conferences have been held already in the principal centers—San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Denver, and Wichita, Kan. At each of these meetings the strongest men in the community have gladly come forward, offering both their time and money. Joseph Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, has wired to hundreds of the leading citizens in the big cities and has received from them instant and enthusiastic promises of assistance.

A definite program for the canvass is now being worked out. Teams are being organized in all the cities, and the "drive" will be just as thorough as experienced direction can make it. That the huge sum will be raised without difficulty seems assured. Of the hundred million, the West is asked to raise fifteen millions, and those in charge of the campaign are confident that the end of Red Cross Week will see the entire sum subscribed.

MARTIME WORKERS IN PORTLAND.

Harmonious relations between employer and employee, and not strikes, is the result hoped for from the Pacific Coast Maritime convention, being held at Portland, Ore., according to leaders on Tuesday last. Maritime workers from all major points on the Pacific Coast are in session. Dan P. McKillop of Seattle, president of the Seattle Metal Trades Council, and R. W. Burton, president of the Iron Trades Council of San Francisco, indicated that the convention hoped to bring about a more equitable scale throughout the district. They said business-like and peaceful negotiations instead of stringent measures were favored. General working conditions and wage scales are under consideration.

ALWAYS GET THE UNION LABEL.

There is some action being taken about putting an agent in the field to bring before the labor organizations the benefits to be derived from purchasing merchandise with the union label on, and who will also go among the merchants and advocate carrying union-made goods in stock. The San Francisco Label Section is to elect either a man or woman to this office at its next meeting, on the 20th. There is no doubt lots of good work is being done along this line and there is more demand for the label than there has ever been in San Francisco; at the same time there is a big work to be done. We must get more of our members to think about the label—to be more consistent and to establish the custom of getting the label whenever they spend their union made money. If we won't do what we can for ourselves how can we expect others to do so for us? Eagleson & Co., 1118 Market street, have done good pioneering work in this way, having had a man out showing their latest shirts and underwear to union men in all parts of the city. This firm is co-operating in supplying our demand for the label, and we recommend it to our readers.

Would that strife were far removed from gods and men, and anger, which impels even the wisest to violence, which mounts in the breast of man like smoke, and is sweeter to the taste than honey.—Homer.

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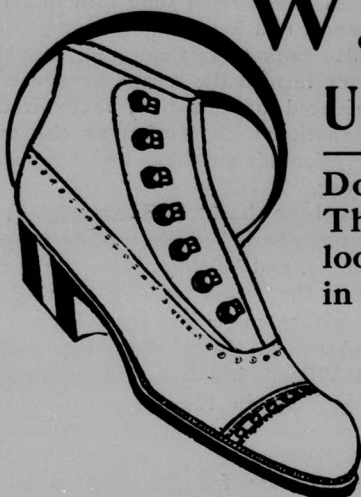
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LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The following members of San Francisco unions have died since last reports: Arthur Brophy of the teamsters, William Phillips of the electrical workers, John R. Keough of the bartenders, Peter Nihil of the cement workers, Charles C. Bucher of the drug clerks, and Fred J. Boartown of the printing pressmen.

The thirty-seventh annual picnic of the boiler-makers and iron shipbuilders of San Francisco will be held on Sunday, June 24th. The boiler-makers are among the old organizations of the city and their annual affairs are always well attended and highly enjoyed. The indications are this year will be no exception to the rule. Remember the date and get in on the good time.

The next meeting of the Label Section will elect a business representative to promote the demand for the union label, card and button. This plan will be given a thorough trial and if the results are satisfactory it will be continued indefinitely. The section has been preparing for this move for some time.

W. Abrahams, organizer of the United Garment Workers of America and the American Federation of Labor, is now in San Francisco. His headquarters are at Passaic, New Jersey.

Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union No. 29 Sunday voted unanimously to authorize its trustees to invest \$2700 in Liberty bonds, \$2200 for the San Francisco local and \$500 for the Oakland branch.

The Labor Council has concurred in the adverse report of its law and legislative committee concerning the National Labor Defense Council. The Labor Council was requested to recommend that its affiliated unions become members of and contributors to the National Labor Defense Council, which body proposed to furnish legal help in labor troubles. The proposition has not yet been passed upon by the American Federation of Labor, and until it is there is no likelihood of the San Francisco Labor Council indorsing it.

Permanent officers of the new union of trunk

workers have been installed by the organizing committee of the Labor Council.

The manager of the firm of Rosenblum & Abrahams was fined \$100 in the Police Court last Friday by Judge Brady for wrongful use of the union label of the Tailors' Union.

M. J. Noonan and George Mendelsohn, president and secretary respectively, of Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 2, have been elected delegates to the International Convention, to be held in Chicago beginning August 6th.

An award of \$2462.64 was made Friday to Mary Johnson of 1123 Key avenue, South San Francisco, by the Industrial Accident Commission for the death of her husband, Charles Johnson, an employee of the Western Fuel Company, who was drowned in the bay, April 18th, on falling from a Western Fuel barge.

Amalgamation has been brought about between the Bookbinders' Union and the local of the Bindery Women, and hereafter they will be one institution. This move was made as a means of bringing about closer co-operation and general betterments for the craft as a whole.

Beginning June 26th the wages of shipwrights, joiners, caulkers and boat-builders employed in San Francisco and the bay district will be \$5 a day for new work and \$6 a day for old work for an eight-hour day. The present scale is \$4.75 for new work and \$5.50 for old work. The increase in pay will affect approximately 1200 men, all of whom are members of unions affiliated with the Maritime Bay District Council of Carpenters, through whose efforts the new wage agreement was negotiated.

United Laborers' Union No. 1 voted unanimously last Tuesday night to invest \$5000 in Liberty bonds. A large number of the individual members in the union have also become holders. W. S. Dwyer, international organizer for the International Hod Carriers', Builders' and Common Laborers' Union of America, with which the local union is affiliated, left here this week for Los Angeles. The local union Tuesday night

initiated fourteen candidates. Nominations of officers and delegates will close next Tuesday evening.

District Council No. 26, Blacksmiths and Helpers, has elected J. Czarnecke and Fred Peulecke delegates to represent the council at the convention of Pacific Coast Councils of Blacksmiths and Helpers, which is to convene in Portland. The purpose of the convention is to continue the movement started by other metal trade crafts to equalize wages and conditions along the entire Pacific Coast. There is a considerable difference in the wage scales of the various Coast cities, especially among the shipbuilding crafts, and it is expected that during the convention of Iron Trade Councils, now being held in Portland, a definite plan of action will be decided upon, whereby a uniform rate of pay will be established along the Coast.

BOATMEN REMAIN FIRM.

There has been no change reported in the situation in the strike of the Bay and River Steamboatmen's Union during the past week, some of the boats still being tied to their wharfs and some of them being operated by non-union crews. The men, however, are standing out with the determination to win, and if they receive the support to which they are entitled from their fellow trade unionists there is no doubt of the outcome. The boats that are being run are operated at a loss and it is only a question of time until the Chamber of Commerce, which is supporting the boat owners, gets tired of making good the financial losses suffered. A shortage of men may also be expected in the very near future. All unions are urged to contribute to these strikers as liberally as possible and help them give the Chamber of Commerce a setback.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' STRIKE.

The strike of the Photo-Engravers' Union against the San Francisco "Examiner," "Chronicle," "Bulletin" and "Call" and the Oakland "Tribune" is still in progress, though the papers have been unable to make cuts during the entire seven weeks of the strike and have been confined to using cuts on hand before the strike started, which, of course, can not be continued much longer. Why these papers are holding out against the union is beyond understanding because they cannot possibly get non-union men and must eventually yield to the fair and reasonable demands made upon them.

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